

Extracts

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Rapid International Progress of Manchoukuo.

The Manchurian Empire has been established upon the basis of Oriental morality. Her foreign policy being also based thereupon, stress has been laid on the maintenance and promotion of international peace, maintenance of amicable relations with friendly nations and establishment of the principle of Live-and-Let-Live among of all the nations of the world. As the result of her constant efforts to improve her international position she has now attained the dignity of an independent state. Her national strength has rapidly increased and her future is full of bright hopes. By 1941 her independence having been officially recognized by ten odd countries, her international status, has gained much importance.

Japan, which is inseparably united with Manchoukuo, formally recognized her independence on the 15th of September, 1932 (First year of DAIDO) ahead of other powers. At the same time the Japan-Manchoukup Protocol was signed which stipulated the relationship between the two countries. On the

1st December, 1937 in line with her policy of strengthening Manchoukuo's independence and fostering her prosperity Japan abolished her extraterritorial rights in Manchoukuo and transferred thereto her administrative rights in the Manchurian Railway Zone. Of the countries other than Japan, Salvador in Central America recognized Manchoukuo on the 3rd of March, 1934, and the Republic of Dominion sent her President's autographed letter dated the 26th of October of the same year. In November, 1937, Italy recognized her independence and in December the same year Manchoukuo and the new Spanish Government exchanged their mutual recognition. In May, 1938, Germany, and in October of the same year Poland (by exchanging official letters concerning the interchange of respective consuls) formally recognized her. In July of the same year Manchoukuo sent a good-will mission to Europe, and thus her relationships with the Powers became increasingly close.

In 1939 Hungary notified on the 10th of January her formal recognition of Manchoukuo, and in the same month she in turn recognized the new State of Slovakia, which was created as the result of the dissolution of Czechoslovakia in April the Spanish Legation was opened in Manchoukuo; in June she exchanged honorary Consul-Generals with Salvador; and in July the Consulate-General of Manchoukuo was established in Warsaw, the Capital of Poland. In August Manchoukuo showed her friendly attitude toward Lithuania by extending her recognition to the

Lithuanian Consul at Harbin. In this way, friendly relations with various countries have been increasingly extended and deepened. A noteworthy event in the foreign relations of Manchoukuo in 1939 was her participation in the Anti-Comintern pact. Inasmuch as Manchoukuo, had as its objective the establishment of a state based upon the "kingly way," she was against communism from the outset. With the Prime Minister Chang as her plenipotentiary she signed with delegates of Japan, Germany and Italy her participation in the Anti-Comintern pact. Thus she made stand clear in her relations with other powers.

On the 30th of November, 1940, Japan, Manchoukuo and China made public the epoch-making-joint-declaration which clarified relationship between Manchoukuo and China and removed a serious obstacle in the way of establishing the Great East Asiatic co-prosperity sphere. In addition to the Roumanian Government's formal recognition of Manchoukuo in December, the year 1940 saw many other attainments in her international relations. In 1941 Hungary, in May Finland, in July Tahai and Denmark in August respectively recognized Manchoukuo, and on the 2nd of August, she in turn extended her recognition to the newly founded Croatia. In addition to these countries which formally recognized Manchoukuo, Soviet Russia and other countries have actually recognized her and are either conducting various negotiations or exchanging consuls with her. Thus Anglo-American countries are the only

ones which still hold the attitude of non-recognition. All in all Manchoukuo's international position has made a remarkable progress. This is not due to mere chance or a turn of good fortune, but because of the increase in her national strength through her own endeavours; her fair play worthy of winning foreign confidence, and also because of the Power's gradual realization that Japan's support of Manchoukuo has not been tainted with selfishness as to disregard their interests.

Furthermore, in April, 1937 Vatican informed Manchoukuo of her being designated as an independent missionary district and the appointment of pope's representative. The representative was stationed thereafter at Hsinching, the Capital of Manchoukuo. Thus, Manchoukuo has come to bear a direct connection with Popedom, and her international position has been raised in direct propo^rtion to Vatican's world-wide influence.

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I hereby certify that the book hereto attached, written in Japanese by the Japan Diplomatic Year-Book Company, consisting of 663 pages, entitled "Diplomatic Year-Book of Japan (1943)" and issued on the 5th of November, 1943 is one of books published by the Diplomatic Year-Book Company, where I am a representative.

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P. S. The Japan Diplomatic Year-Book Company was ordered to dissolve in accordance with the control on publication of the Japanese Government in 1944.

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

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Witness: YAMASHITA, Taro.

「日本外交年鑑、昭和十八年」抜萃

三、滿洲國の國際的躍進

滿洲帝國は東洋道德を基礎として建國し、その對外政策はこれを規準として國際平和の維持増進、修好列國との親善確保、世界各民族の共存共榮に重點を置き、堅實に國際的地歩の昂揚に努めて來た結果、今や嚴然たる獨立國としての國基を築き上げ、國勢は飛躍的發展を示し、その前途は洋々たる希望に満ち、既に一昨昭和十六年までに十數箇の正式承認を得て、對外的地位は著しく重きを加へるに至つた。

滿洲國と一體不可分關係にある日本は昭和七年（大同元年）九月十五日、各國に率先して正式に承認し、同時に日滿議定書の調印を了して、兩國間の基本關係を明文化すると共に、昭和十二年（康德四年）十二月一日滿洲國における治外法權の撤廢と滿鐵附屬地行政權の移讓を斷行して、同國の獨立強化に熱意を以て支援し、その育成發展に非常な努力を拂ひつつある。日本以外の國の中では一九三四年（康德元年）三月三日中米のサルバドル國が先づ承認し、ドミニカ共和國は同年十月二十六日附同國元首の親書を寄せた。越へて一九三七年（康德四年）十一月伊太

利の承認があり、同年十二月西班牙新政府との間に相互承認が行はれ、一九三八年五月の獨逸の承認、同年十月の波蘭の承認（領事交換に関する公文交換）同年七月訪歐親善使節團派遣等があつて、逐次列國との修好關係が深くなつて來た。

康德六年（一九三九年）に入り、先づ一月十日洪牙利國政府の正式承認通告に接し、同月滿洲國はチェツコ、スロヴァキヤ國の解體と共に成立した新國家スロヴァキヤを承認し、四月には西班牙國の在滿洲國公使館が開設せられ、六月サルヴァドル國と名譽總領事交換委嘱があり、七月には波蘭の首都ワルソーに滿洲國の總領事館が開設せられた。八月滿洲國政府は哈爾濱駐在リスニア國領事に對し領事認可狀を下附して友好的態度を示し、親善關係下にある諸國との聯絡が愈々廣く且つ深くなつた。康德六年（一九三九年）の外交關係において特筆大書すべきは、滿洲國の防共協定參加である。東洋道德を基礎として王道國家完成を指標とする滿洲國は建國の初めから共產主義に反對してゐたのであつて、二月二十四日張國務總理を全權として日獨伊三國全權委員との間に防共

協定參加の正式調印を行ひ、豫ての主張を國際關係の上に具現化した。

翌康德七年すなはち昭和十五年十一月三十日、歴史的日滿華三國共同宣言を發表し滿華關係を明朗にして、大東亞共榮圈確立途上の一大障害が完全に除去されたのである。次で十二月に入り羅馬尼政府が正式承認を通告し、この年においても對外關係上極めて多大な收穫があつた。一九四一年（康德八年）には、五月勃牙利、七月芬蘭、八月泰國及び丁抹の四國が承認し、同月二日滿洲國は新建國のクロアチアを承認した。以上の正式承認以外に事實上承認して種々の交渉を行ひまたは領事を公換してゐる蘇聯その他を含すれば、不承認の態度を續けてゐるのは、殆んど英米系統の諸國の諸國のみとなり、滿洲國の國際的地位は驚異的躍進を遂げたのである。しかしこれは決して偶然もしくは僥倖の結果ではなく、滿洲國自體の努力による國力増進、對外信用を確保するに足る公正なる所置、日本の對滿支援が列國の利益を無視するが如き利己主義的のものでないことが漸次認識されたこと、等々に因る當然の成果であつた。

なほ一九三七年（康德四年）四月、羅馬教皇では滿洲國を獨立布教

區として敎皇廳代表を任命せる旨通告し、その代表は首都新京に駐在するに至つた。これによつて滿洲國は敎皇廳との直接關係が成立し、敎皇廳の威力の世界的に大なることと正比例して、滿洲國の地位が向上した譯である。